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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/743,849	03/08/2001	Masao Komai	KOMAI-4	8746

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EXAMINER

AHMED, SHEEBA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	1773

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2003

13

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/743,849	KOMAI ET AL.
	Examiner Sheeba Ahmed	Art Unit 1773

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 June 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 9-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 9-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 27, 2003 (Paper No. 11) has been entered. **Claims 9-21 are now pending.**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 9-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The language of independent claim 9 is ambiguous. For example, Claim 9, lines 6 states that "the sheet is treated with an anodic treatment in acid solution, wherein the composite is the same as that in the plating bath or the composite includes...". It is unclear from the claims and the Specification what "the composite" is referring to in this case and what is meant by such a recitation. Should "the composite" be "the composition"? Similar ambiguities exist in independent claim 10.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 9-12 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236).

Saitou et al. disclose a process for producing a surface blackened steel sheet (***corresponding to the resin coated steel sheet of the claimed invention***) wherein a galvanized (i.e., Zn plated) steel sheet may be used to blacken the surface (Column 1, lines 7-10 and 42-52). The process entails using a plated steel sheet as a cathode in an acidic solution containing zinc ion, and at least one of iron, cobalt, or nickel ion amongst the other ions listed in Column 2, lines 57-68 (***corresponding to the cathodic treatment in acid solution as recited in claims 9 and 10***), and subsequently applying a chromate treatment, if required, and coating with a guard coat (Column 3, lines 1-5). The guard coat includes a resin film or a composite resin film. The resin film may be an olefin acrylic resin, urethane epoxy resin, acrylic ester resin, or a urethane resin (***corresponding to the organic resin layer of the claimed invention and meeting the limitations of claim 11 and 12***) (Column 7, lines 62-69). The composite polymer film may contain silica, TEFLO^N powder (which is polytetrafluoroethylene powder), (***corresponding to the colloidal silica and lubricating agent of claim 10 and thus meeting the limitations of claim 15***) and a silane coupling agent (***thus meeting the***

limitations of claims 16 and 17) (Column 8, lines 14-16). Tables 1-3 show that the L-value in each case is less than 30 (***thus meeting the limitation that the blackened galvanized alloy steel sheet has an L-value of equal to less than 30***). The disclosed coated steel sheet has a distinguished appearance, improved workability and corrosion and scratch resistance and provides cost reduction during production (Column 3, lines 33-40). The determination of patentability for product claims containing process limitations is based on the product itself and not on the method of production. If the product is the same or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. *In re Thorpe*, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985) and also see MPEP 2113. In this case, the product (i.e., the resin coated steel sheet) is the same despite the process limitations of using an anodic treatment to coat the galvanized alloy layer. All limitations of claims 9-12 and 15-17 are disclosed in the above reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236) in view of Smith et al. (US 6,136,941).

Saitou et al. disclose a process for producing a surface blackened steel sheet (***corresponding to the resin coated steel sheet of the claimed invention***) wherein a galvanized (i.e., Zn plated) steel sheet may be used to blacken the surface using cathodic electrolysis (Column 1, lines 7-10 and 42-52). The process entails using a plated steel sheet as a cathode in an acidic solution containing zinc ion, and at least one of iron, cobalt, or nickel ion amongst the other ions listed in Column 2, lines 57-68 and subsequently applying a chromate treatment, if required, and coating with a guard coat (Column 3, lines 1-5). The guard coat includes a resin film or a composite resin film. The resin film may be an olefin acrylic resin, urethane epoxy resin, acrylic ester resin, or a urethane resin (Column 7, lines 62-69). The composite polymer film may contain silica, TEFLON powder (which is polytetrafluoroethylene powder) (Column 8, lines 14-16). Tables 1-3 show that the L-value in each case is less than 30.

Saitou et al. do not specifically disclose that their urethane resin has the claimed pencil hardness, tensile strength or extension ratio, i.e., elongation.

However, Smith et al. disclose an aqueous polyurethane dispersion having a higher modulus and that may be used to coat cold rolled steel plates and having the an elongation of 290%, a tensile strength of 5800 psi, and a pencil hardness of 1H (See Tables 1-7) (***thus meeting the pencil hardness, tensile strength and extension ratio limitations of claims 13 and 14***).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use a urethane resin having the claimed pencil hardness, tensile strength and extension

ratio, i.e., elongation, in a resin coated steel sheet given that Smith et al. teach that such a resin has a higher modulus and is desirable in coating steel sheets.

5. Claims 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizaka et al. (US 4,550,991) in view of Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236).

Ishizaka et al. teach that film cartridges are made of steel so that when a film cartridge is loaded into a film chamber it is attracted by the permanent magnets (Column 3, lines 51-55).

Ishizaka et al. do not teach that the steel film cartridge has the claimed galvanized alloy plating, blackened surface or a resin coating.

However, Saitou et al. disclose a process for producing a surface blackened steel sheet wherein a galvanized (i.e., Zn plated) steel sheet may be used to blacken the surface using cathodic electrolysis (Column 1, lines 7-10 and 42-52). The process entails using a plated steel sheet as a cathode in an acidic solution containing zinc ion, and at least one of iron, cobalt, or nickel ion amongst the other ions listed in Column 2, lines 57-68, and subsequently applying a chromate treatment, if required, and coating with a guard coat (Column 3, lines 1-5). The guard coat includes a resin film or a composite resin film. The resin film may be an olefin acrylic resin, urethane epoxy resin, acrylic ester resin, or a urethane resin (Column 7, lines 62-69). The composite polymer film may contain silica, TEFLON powder (which is polytetrafluoroethylene powder) (Column 8, lines 14-16). Tables 1-3 show that the L-value in each case is less than 30. The disclosed coated steel sheet has a distinguished appearance, improved workability

and corrosion and scratch resistance and provides cost reduction during production (Column 3, lines 33-40).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to replace the steel sheet used to make film cartridge taught by Ishizaka et al. with the steel sheet disclosed by Saitou given that Saitou et al. specifically teach that their steel sheet has a distinguished appearance, improved workability and corrosion and scratch resistance and provides cost reduction during production.

Response to Arguments

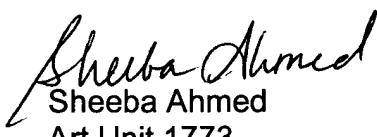
6. Applicants traverse the rejection of claims 9-12 and 15-17 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236), the rejection of claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236) in view of Smith et al. (US 6,136,941) and the rejection of claims 18-21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishizaka et al. (US 4,550,991) in view of Saitou et al. (US 5,032,236) and submit that the process for producing a surface blackened steel sheet of the claimed invention differs from the process disclosed in the applied prior art. However, the Examiner would like to remind the Applicants that claims 9-21 of the present invention are directed to a resin coated steel sheet and not a process for making a resin coated steel sheet. The resin coated steel sheet recited in independent claims 9 and 10 is the same as the resin coated steel sheet disclosed by Saitou et al. despite the fact that a different process may have been used by Saitou et al. to form the resin coated steel sheet. Hence the above rejections are maintained.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sheeba Ahmed whose telephone number is (703)305-0594. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays and Thursdays from 8am to 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Thibodeau can be reached on (703)308-2367. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)305-5408 for regular communications and (703)305-3599 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703)306-5665.



Sheeba Ahmed
Art Unit 1773
June 30, 2003